

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

"MEILINK"
SAFES.
Protect your valuables.
We stock these safes
in Six sizes.
Price from \$35 to \$165.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
4, Des Vaux Road Central.
HONGKONG.

No. 18,538. 號五十三百五千八第 E七十二月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1917. 五拜禮 號二十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Chats 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
784

BRITISH
PILSENER
BEER

ALLSOPP'S
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS,
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 14" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[523]

A LING & CO.
19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1215. [525]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.30	to 3.50	" 10 "
4.30 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30	to 11.30	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.30 noon	" 10 "
1.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	" 15 "
1.30 p.m.	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "
4.00	to 4.30	" 15 "
4.30	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 5.30	" 10 "
5.30	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 6.30	" 15 "
6.30	to 6.50	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comptroller Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers
[463]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express. a.m.	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express. p.m.
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tsui)	7.25	8.35	11.16	11.45	12.25	1.40	2.10	3.10	4.00
SHUEI KONG	7.40	8.50	11.30	11.59	12.39	1.48	2.18	3.18	4.08
Shum Chai	7.55	9.05	11.45	12.14	12.54	2.03	2.33	3.33	4.23
Shing Shui	8.10	9.20	12.00	12.29	13.09	2.18	2.48	3.48	4.38
Fanning	8.25	9.35	12.15	12.44	13.24	2.33	3.03	4.03	4.53
Tai Po Market	8.40	9.50	12.30	12.59	13.39	2.48	3.18	4.18	5.08
Tai Po	8.55	10.05	12.45	13.14	13.54	3.03	3.33	4.33	5.23
Shatin	9.10	10.20	13.00	13.29	14.09	3.18	3.48	4.48	5.38
Yuen Long	9.25	10.35	13.15	13.44	14.24	3.33	4.03	5.03	5.53
Shum Chai	9.40	10.50	13.30	13.59	14.39	3.48	4.18	5.18	6.08
SHUEI KONG	9.55	11.05	13.45	14.14	14.54	4.03	4.33	5.33	6.23
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tsui)	10.10	11.20	14.00	14.29	15.09	4.18	4.48	5.48	6.38

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express. a.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express. p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
SHUEI KONG	6.35	7.05	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.55	3.15	4.05
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tsui)	6.50	7.20	9.30	10.30	12.10	1.30	2.10	3.30	4.20
Shum Chai	7.05	7.35	9.45	10.45	12.25	1.45	2.25	3.45	4.35
Shing Shui	7.20	7.50	10.00	11.00	12.40	2.00	2.40	4.00	4.50
Fanning	7.35	8.05	10.15	11.15	12.55	2.15	2.55	4.15	5.05
Tai Po Market	7.50	8.20	10.30	11.30	13.10	2.30	3.10	4.30	5.20
Tai Po	8.05	8.35	10.45	11.45	13.25	2.45	3.25	4.45	5.35
Shatin	8.20	8.50	11.00	12.00	13.40	3.00	3.40	5.00	5.50
Yuen Long	8.35	9.05	11.15	12.15	13.55	3.15	3.55	5.15	6.05
SHUEI KONG	8.50	9.20	11.30	12.30	14.10	3.30	4.10	5.30	6.20
CANTON (Tsim Sha Tsui)	9.05	9.35	11.45	12.45	14.25	3.45	4.25	5.45	6.35

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight,
on Notice being given to the guard.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table
will connect with the trains as shown.
SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Fanning dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shatankok dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shatankok arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanning arr.	11.00	2.30	6.00

[783]

MITSUBISHI
DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.
1A, A.B.O. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BREWERY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parsons's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 810 feet ... 250 ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 ... 53 ... 88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 ... 24 ... 44
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Lifting Power ... 480 feet ... 880 feet.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 58 ... 88
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 22 ... 25
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 22 ... 25

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMODASEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 288 feet 10 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 ... 8
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 ... 7
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execu-
tion of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.
[717]

KAIPING COAL
FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
—
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
—
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY
—
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed \$14,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Tel. No. 200. [778]

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."
CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.
PIGTALES. VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.
VEGUEROS FINOS.
TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists **BOTELHO BROS.,**
[946] AGENTS.

WM. STEWART & CO.
TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and
Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Prices and Samples, on application.
Telegrams—Rosewood, Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 639.
[927]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Nov. 7th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Dec. 31st.
These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and
Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single
and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin and the attendance on passengers cannot be
surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KISEN KAISEN and the CANADIAN PACIFIC
Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road
[688]
Telephone 121.

S.S. "PAUL LECAT,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES
MARITIMES
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in
connection with above Steamers are hereby
informed that their Goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
before Noon To-Day requesting it to be landed
here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 15th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1917. [2]

JOINT SERVICE
OF THE
NETHERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"REMBRANDT"
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., at
Noon, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th
inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst., at 10 A.M. by the
Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917. [1142]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers,
accommodation in the connecting vessels
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be conveyed by this Steamer
proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and
London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
[792]

FOR SALE.
HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS
(all different) in packets of:—
10 Stamps for \$0.80 | 30 Stamps for \$2.50
20 " " 1.60 | 40 " " 5.00
25 " " 2.50 | 50 " " 8.00
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
[792]

ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE \$5.
[845] PAID BY FREE OFFICE

HOTELS

(THE)
HONGKONG
HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART
Manager. [11]

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone No. 378.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL
Manager. [33]

PEAK HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone
a sewer Room, prompt connection maintained
by air lines to Central.
Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine.
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European
Banner meets Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER,
Manager. [139]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession
Shameen.
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES
[796]

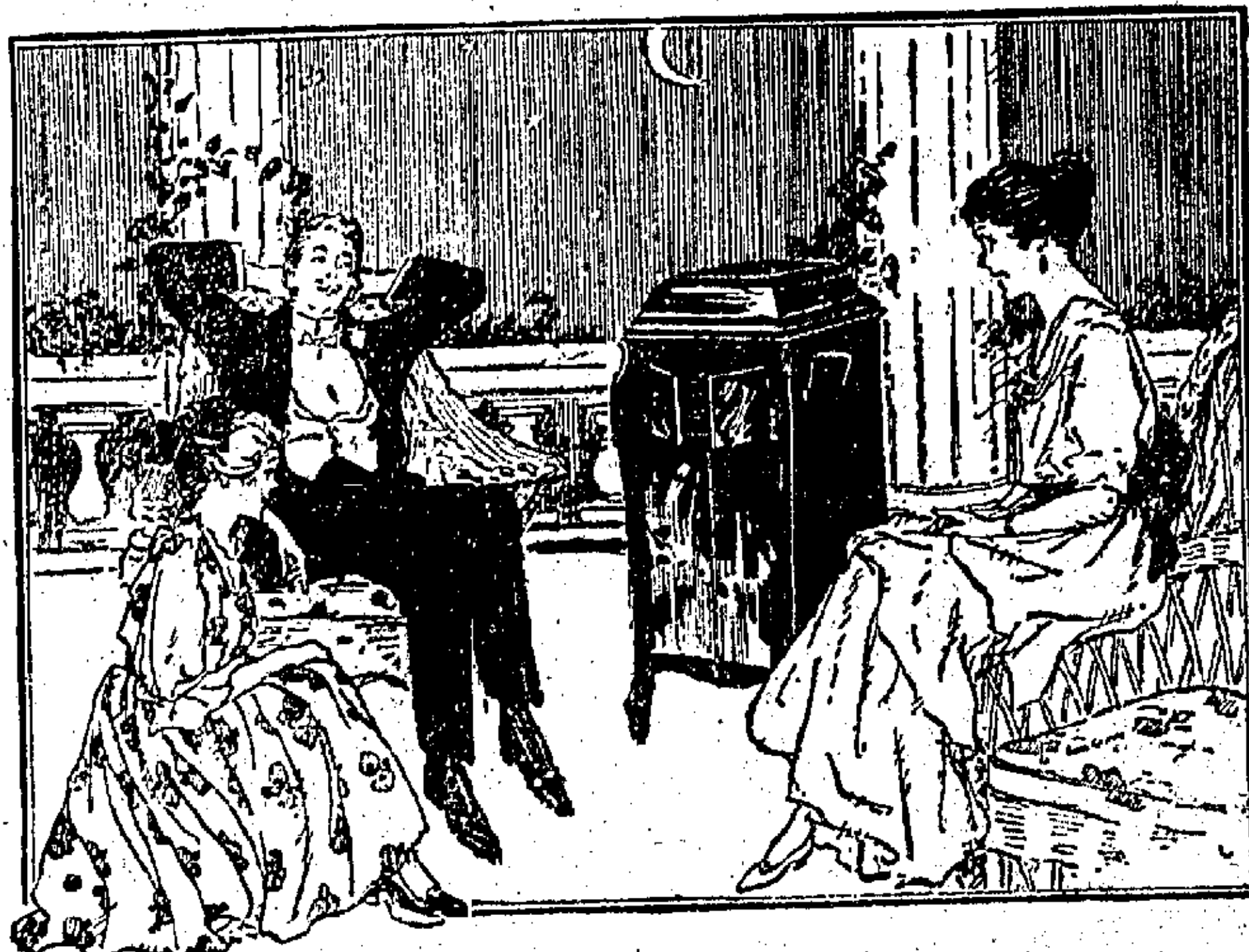
MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, COAL, MUTABE
KISHIDA, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIDA,
AND OTUBARI COAL.
AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.
HEAD OFFICE—
MAHUNOUCHI, TOKYO
BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OSAU,
MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG AND CANTON.
Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Cable:—AL, A.R.O. 5th Ed., Western Union
and Bantley's.
Agents:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABER & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. E. EMMETT
MOFARLAN & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong
[563]

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUTRIER
15 MORRISON HILL ROAD
[563]

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[38-5]

The "nip" in the air at night
causes one to feel the necessity of warmer

PYJAMAS

We have just received a large stock
of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for
present wear, which we are offering at
special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.



TELEPHONE 29

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.

"NO CHITS" BILL PASSED.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S BAG-OF CHITS.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
H.E. THE GOVERNOR, SIR
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
AND HON. GENERAL MAJOR-GENERAL F.
VENABLES (General Officer Commanding
the Forces in China).

HON. MR. CHAMBERLAIN, C.M.G.
(Colonial Secretary).
HON. MR. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-
General).

HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial
Treasurer).
HON. MR. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary
for Chinese Affairs).

HON. MR. M. C. MESSER (Captain
Superintendent of Police).
HON. MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
(Director of Public Works).

HON. MR. W. E. L. POLLOCK, K.C.
HON. MR. LAU CHU LAK.
HON. MR. C. E. ANDREW.
HON. MR. S. H. DODWELL.
MR. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of
Council).

The Colonial Secretary, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
Financial Minutes Nos. 82 to 84, and
moved that they be referred to the
Financial Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and
this was agreed to.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
the report of the proceedings of the Finance
Committee, No. 11, and moved that it be
adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and
this was agreed to.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table
Sessional Paper 17—an abstract showing
the differences between the approved esti-
mates of expenditure for 1917 and the
estimates of expenditure for 1918; and
Sessional Paper 18—the financial state-
ments in connection with the estimates
for 1918.

THE BUDGET.
The Colonial Secretary moved the first
reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance
to apply a sum not exceeding eight
million, three hundred and sixty-eight
thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars
to the Public Service of the year 1918,"
for the following purposes:—

EXPENDITURE. \$ 81,081.
Colonial Secretary's Department
and Legislative 81,072

Colonial Secretary's Special Ex-
penditure 650
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs 57,487
Audit Department 38,581
Treasury 67,622
Harbour Master's Department 200,316
Harbour Master's Special Ex-
penditure 500
Imports and Exports Department 450,022
Imports and Exports Special
Expenditure 300
Royal Observatory 23,952
Miscellaneous Services 446,700
Judicial and Legal Departments 208,138
Judicial and Legal Special
Expenditure 180
Police and Prison Departments 1,032,734
Police and Prison Special
Expenditure 700
Medical Department 276,397
Sanitary Department 398,466
Sanitary Department's Special
Expenditure 3,000
Botanical and Forestry Depart-
ment 52,564
Education 376,052
Education's Special Expenditure 4,350
Military Expenditure:—
Defence Corps 97,448
Public Works:—
Public Works Department 471,612
Public Works Department's
Special Expenditure 280
Public Works, Recurrent 603,700
Public Works, Extraordinary 1,685,800
Post Office 397,354
Kowloon-Canton Railway:—
Working Expenses 392,335
Special Expenditure 76,385
Pensions 334,630
Charitable Services 42,590
Total \$8,363,910

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1918.
The estimates of expenditure for next
year are \$12,140,476, which is \$294,543 less
than the estimated expenditure for the
current year. The various increases and
decreases in each department and the rea-
sons therefor are fully set out in the
Sessional Paper laid before the Council.
I would draw attention to the
footnote in the Sessional Paper regarding
the estimate for this year, which have come
to light when making the calculations of the
increases and decreases in each depart-
ment. I would remind you that owing to
the reduced staff of the Secretariat this
year, the estimate was not made last year.
It is an absolute check on the figures,
and it had been made the errors re-
ferred to would not have occurred. The
revised figures have been used by me in
making the comparisons in the first part
of this statement. There is a small de-
crease in the department of Governor
chiefly due to higher exchange and a
decrease in the votes for Other Charges.
Small increases are shown in the depart-
ments of Colonial Secretary and Legisla-
ture and Secretariat for Chinese Affairs
due to stipulated increments. An in-
crease is shown in the Audit Department
through the grant of Duty Pay amount-
ing to £60 per annum to the two
Assistant Auditors, and through the crea-
tion of a Second Grade clerical post
with a view to strengthening the depart-
ment. A small increase is shown in the
Treasury due to stipulated increments
and the creation of a temporary clerkship
to assist in the collection of the special
war rate.

In the Harbour Master's Department
provision is made for one 2nd Grade
Clerkship in place of one 3rd Grade, one
4th Grade Interpreter and one 6th Grade
Telephone Clerk, the need for which is
explained in "Appendix III." In the
Marine Surveyor's Office and under Steam
Launches the votes for coal and liquid
fuel have been increased to meet the
higher cost. Under Lighthouses and
Lights the introduction of Age Lights at
Cape Collinson and Blackhead's Hill has
produced a saving of \$875 under the
former and an increase of \$125 in the
latter case.

The work of the Department of Imports
and Exports has increased to a large
extent owing to the various war measures
in force, especially the Importation and
Exportation Ordinance, and to the im-
position of a tax on tobacco. For well
over a year the Superintendent of Im-
ports and Exports has had the assistance
of two Cadet Officers who have thus been
placed for some time in an anomalous
position. In the ordinary course of
events these officers would have received
promotion to a higher grade than that in
which they now are; one a Cadet Officer

of the 3rd Class would have been acting
in a 2nd class post and the other a Passed
Cadet in a post of the 3rd class. I have,
therefore, as a temporary war measure,
approved of these two officers being con-
sidered as so acting and provision con-
sidered for their salaries on that basis,
together with travelling and overtime
allowances, under Miscellaneous Services,
War Expenditures, Special Expenses of
the Imports and Exports Department.
There will be a corresponding saving
under the posts in which they nominally
office, namely, those of Assistant Post-
master General and Passed Cadet.

Under Personal Emoluments in the
Imports and Exports Department the
principal increases are the addition of
six temporary 5th Grade Clerkships and
the creation of a Temporary Staff for the
compilation of Trade Statistics. A lump
sum of \$10,000 has been inserted for the
latter staff as the requirements of the
department cannot at present be stated
exactly. Owing to the working of the
Import and Export Permit System on
Sundays and Holidays, overtime allow-
ances to the staff have been increased by
\$1,316 to \$4,500. The Revenue Officer in
charge of the searches for opium and
other contraband goods holds such a
responsible position that he has been
promoted to the post of Chief Preventive
Officer on a higher salary. The number
of Revenue Officers is correspondingly
reduced. The vote for Electric Fans and
Light has been subdivided, \$1,000 being
transferred to Factory and the vote
reduced by \$500. This enables a more
accurate calculation to be made for the
Defence Contribution.

A large decrease of \$150,000 is made
under Opium in Other Charges, the sum
inserted being considered sufficient for
the supply of raw opium for the year. A
sum of \$2,400 has been added for the
Rent of Temporary Offices for the staff
employed on the compilation of Trade
Statistics. Under Special Expenditure
in this and other departments employing
steam launches a sum is inserted for a
biennial inspection of launch boilers.

In the Royal Observatory a 5th Grade
Computer has been promoted to 4th Grade
with allowance for night duty. Under
Other Charges a sum of \$100 is inserted
for the maintenance of the installation
for receiving Time Signals by Wireless
Telegraphy.

Under Miscellaneous Services, there is
an increase of \$1,000 in Coal for Offices
due to increase in cost. Various small
decreases occur due to higher exchange
and the sum of £30 formerly given to the
Department of Chinese in London Uni-
versity has been transferred to the recent-
ly founded School of Oriental Studies,
London Institution. The vote for Loss
on Subsidiary Coins, which stood at
\$300,000 for the current year, has been
omitted for 1918 as withdrawals from
circulation have now ceased. Economies
have been made in Electric Fans and
Light and the vote has been reduced by
\$1,000. The vote of \$2,200 for a New
Edition of General Orders has been omit-
ted, as under the pressure of war condi-
tions it is uncertain when a new edition
will be produced. The vote for Rent Allow-
ances has been increased by \$27,000 to
provide House Allowances to the Senior
service pending the erection of quarters.
A reduction of \$7,000 is made in Tele-
grams, due to the arrangement whereby
the public are now charged for telegrams
sent on their behalf. Savings of \$1,000,
are shown under War Expenditure.

Prisoners of War, while the votes for
Cable and Postal Censurships have been
increased for the reasons given in Ap-
pendix I, Under Imports and Exports
Department, I have explained the need
for the vote for Special Expenses of the
Imports and Exports Department. The
vote for Special Expenses of the Pass
Office, Police Department, is intended to
cover the travelling and overtime allow-
ances of the Assistant Superintendent of
Police in charge, his salary being pro-
vided under an acting appointment.

In the Supreme Court the 2nd Grade
Assistant Interpreter and the 3rd Grade
Clerk and Translator having both passed
their 1st Grade Interpreter's examination
have been promoted to 1st Grade. A
reduction of \$2,000 has been made in the
vote for travelling expenses of watch-
men and the temporary engagement of
extra watchmen.

In the Magistracy, a new appointment
to the office of 1st Police Magistrate pro-
duces a slight reduction in Personal
Emoluments.

Under District Officer an increase in
Personal Emoluments arises from the
appointment as District Officer of an
officer on a sterling salary. The votes for
Transport for both districts have been
increased by a total sum of \$800, which is
chiefly due to the increase in cost of
launch hire.

In the Attorney-General's Office the 2nd
Grade Clerk has been promoted to 1st
Grade for the reasons set out in Appendix
III.

The salary of the Assistant Crown
Solicitor shows a decrease due to a new
appointment while the Duty Pay of the
Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade
Marks has been reduced from £150 to
£100, the usual duty pay attached to a
Class III post.

In the Police Department under Per-
sonal Emoluments provision is again
made for only 79 European Constables
and a saving of \$77,470 is shown. No
less than 59 members of the Police Force
have gone to the front, of whom I regret
to say ten are reported to have been
killed in action, while two Police Officers
have been seconded for service under the
Government of India for the duration of
the war.

Since I addressed you last year the
members of the Police Reserve under
Deputy Superintendent Jenkin have con-
tinued to perform their duties in an
exemplary manner. Both the discipline
and morale of the Force are excellent,
and I feel that the community is greatly
indebted to these men for the valuable
and gratuitous services that they render.

Under Other Charges an increase is
shown of \$2,000 for the Clothing and
Accoutrements of the Police Reserve, the
Government having undertaken to supply
the uniform and equipment of the Chinese
Section, hitherto borne by voluntary con-
tributors. The votes for Coal for
Launches and Coal and Oil Fuel for
Launches and Bunkers have been increased
by \$29,635 due to the higher cost. Grants
of \$1,500 and \$1,800 are included for the
Police Reserve Band and for the Rent of
Police Reserve Headquarters. Decreases
of \$1,000 each are shown under Ammu-
nition and Arms, while the vote for Emu-
lation of Exchange on Indian Police
Remittances has been reduced by \$6,000.

Since the installation of the Police at
Castle Peak, the services of eight scouts
have been dispensed with and the vote
under the Village Scout Scheme is
accordingly reduced by \$480. The vote
Passages and Bunkers in lieu of passages
has also been reduced by \$1,000. In the
Fire Brigade the increase in the cost of
Coal and Oil Fuel has necessitated an
increase of \$1,410 in Other Charges.

In the Prison Department two ad-
ditional temporary Indian Warders have
been appointed to replace European
Warders who have proceeded on active
service. Under Other Charges the vote
for Incident Expenses has been sub-
divided and to the vote for Furniture
are now debited articles made by pri-
soners for the Gaol. The votes for Cloth-
ing and Shoes for Staff and Clothing for
Prisoners have been increased owing to
the higher cost of materials. A reduc-
tion of \$800 has, however, been made in
other votes.

In the Medical Department, it has been
decided to leave in abeyance for the pre-
sent the post of Superintendent of the
Civil Hospital, and one additional
Medical Officer has therefore been included.
It is unlikely, however, that the
post will be filled in 1918. The salaries
of all Nurses and Probationers have now
been transferred from the heading Hos-
pitals and Asylums and placed under
Staff. In Other Charges, Staff provision
is made for the Rent of a new Dispensary
for the Medical Officer, Kowloon.

Owing to the employment of Japanese
nurses, the Interpreter formerly employed
in interpreting for Japanese patients is
no longer required. One Chinese Ward-
master has been added to the Lunatic
Asylum owing to the absence of European
Wardmasters on active service. A net
increase of \$8,050 is included in Other
Charges, Hospitals and Asylum, to meet
the increased cost of commodities. New
votes of \$750 and \$1,350 are inserted for
the Upkeep of the Dental Clinic, and for
the Ventilation of the Operating Theatre.
The vote for the Upkeep of the X-Ray
Apparatus has also been increased by
\$200. An increase of \$150 is inserted for
the Rent of New Quarters and Dispensary
for the Medical Officer, New Territories.
The vote for Coal for the launch of the
Health Officer of the Port has been in-
creased by \$1,100 to meet the rise in price.
Small increases appear in Other Charges
for Institutes and for the Government
Laboratory, due to the general rise in the
cost of commodities.

In the Sanitary Department a new ap-
pointment to the post of Secretary causes
a slight reduction in Personal Emolu-
ments. Half salary is again provided
for the Assistant Medical Officer of Health
as the post will not be filled in 1918.
The establishment of the Sanitary In-
spectors at a salary of £165 rising to
£225 by 2½ biennially has now been com-
pleted by two new appointments. Pro-
vision for twelve sanitary vans made last
year. Additions made to the Sanitary
Staff owing to the increase in the duties
to be performed are shown in Appendix
III.

Under Other Charges it has been neces-
sary to raise the amount provided for
Coal owing to the increase in cost and the
construction of an additional steam barge.
The net increase under the head is \$9,985.
Under Special Expenditure provision
is made for Special Repairs to the Steam
Barges.

In the Botanical and Forestry Depart-
ment a sum of \$1,000 has been provided
for Improvements to Fanling Golf Course.
This is for the purpose of top-dressing
the fairways and improving the staff.
The good effect of this policy is already
apparent. The work of planting the hills
in the neighbourhood of the Golf Course
made good progress during the past
year.

Under the Department of the Director
of Education it will be noticed that six
Student Teachers are inserted. It is
intended to send three Student Teachers
to the University each year; three have
already entered and three more will enter
next session. They will pass through the
regular course at the University and at
the same time receive training as teachers
from the Normal Master. It is hoped
thereby to improve considerably the teach-
ing of English by Chinese Masters.

Votes for their Fees and Maintenance at
the University appear under Other
Charges. In Queen's College one Assis-
tant Mistress has been appointed to re-
place an Assistant Master, while two other
offices are at present employed in place
of a master on active service, and are
being paid out of lapsing salaries. Two
Chinese Masters have been appointed to
Kowloon British School and Victoria
British School for the reasons shown in
Appendix III. In Victoria British
School provision is made for one Assis-
tant Mistress in place of one 3rd Grade
Assistant Mistress. Under Other Charges
small increases are shown under Kowloon
British School and Victoria British
School for University Examination Fees,
as these schools now present pupils for
the Entrance Examinations for the Hong-
kong University. The Capitation Grants
and University Examination Grants have
been increased owing to an increase in the
number of pupils at the various schools.

The scheme of subsidies to schools in the
New Territories having proved successful,
the vote has been increased by \$300.

With a view to carrying out the recom-
mendations of the recent Committee on
the Teaching of English in the Hongkong
Schools a vote of \$1,350 is inserted under
Special Expenditure in order to improve
the equipment of the District Schools.

Under Military Expenditure the con-
tribution to the Imperial Government is
estimated to amount to \$2,721,412. De-
tails will be found in Appendix II. The
Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Hong-
kong Volunteer Reserve have been em-
bodied in the Hongkong Defence Corps,
the form of the Estimates has been recast.
The Capitation Grants no longer appear
and the posts of Inspecting Officer and
Adjutant of the Volunteer Reserve have
been abolished. The salary of the Ad-
ministrative Commandant has been fixed
at £375 per annum with a House Allow-
ance of \$600; the allowance to the
Adjutant has been increased from \$5 to \$7
a day and allowances are included for
the Officers Commanding the Artillery
and Engineer Companies. The Sub-
ordinate Staff, formerly paid out of
Volunteer Corps Funds, is now shown
under Personal Emoluments and one
clerk for the Engineer Company has been
added. Separate votes are inserted under
Other Charges for all expenses of the
Corps.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its con-
tinued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards
of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater
demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No
medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved
itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience
has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases
of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition
of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts"
to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will
speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (35 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

9914

FLOODS IN TIENTSIN. A CRUISE IN THE BRITISH EXTENSION.

What is Tientsin actually like during the floods? One has no need to ask those whose houses are surrounded by water, and who are suffering every conceivable kind of inconvenience in consequence of the inundations. But those more fortunate, those who can still walk home with dry feet, or are absent from the Port, and therefore cannot imagine its present conditions, may like a short pen picture of the situation. And it is for their benefit that the writer, who numbers himself among the dry-footed variety, took advantage of a friend's offer to cruise round the British Extension in a sampan yesterday afternoon.

The sampan was awaiting me in the Taku Road, just outside the offices of the Secretary of the B.M.C. A substantial dam has been erected across this entrance to Victoria Gardens, and it is here that many residents embark to reach their houses in the flooded area. Parts of Victoria Gardens, of course, are flooded, but the water is being hemmed in by hastily constructed dykes.

There were several boats of various descriptions in the dingy when I embarked, including a motor-launch, a hull a dozen ordinary flat-bottomed river sampans, and some junk-like craft which were clearly the work of the local boat-builders. My boat went off to the right, and turned up Bruce Road. Here we saw a party of the 18th Infantry (British-Lithuanian) endeavouring, under the directions of an officer, to erect a water-proof dam around the entrance to Messrs. Liddell's Godown, which is being used as their temporary barracks. On the right one noticed that in spite of the damming up of entrances and ventilators, all the small rooms round the British market were flooded to a greater or less extent, although many of them were bravely carrying on business as usual in a foot or two of dirty water. What struck one as soon as one embarked was the filthy colour of the flood waters. They are greenish yellow, full apparently of vegetable matter, and for this, if for no other reason, one hopes that they will be got out of the Extension area as soon as it is humanly possible.

In the early part of the week boats were at a premium, and though the demand exceeds the supply, in every street one is constantly passing or overtaking craft of various kinds. A few logs of timber nailed to an old door form a serviceable raft, which numerous Chinese employ to remove their belongings, and to supply their customers. I saw a milkman on one such raft delivering his milk to his customers. And others were loaded or loading with the household goods of such Chinese families as had decided to seek drier quarters. Other rafts were made of galvanized bath-tubs, attached to wooden floats, zinc-lined sink-trays, empty kangs, etc., and the means of propulsion ranged from split planks, roughly fashioned like oars, to bamboo poles. I passed several large boats containing a few foreigners, with such of their belongings as they required for immediate use, making their way towards the Senior Concession. I saw one large boat bringing in a brougham, and half way up Bruce Road was a milk cart, the water over the top of the wheels, and within an inch or two of the milk's nose, being loaded up with Chinese furniture. The milk looked resigned but not happy. The same may be said of most of the Chinese one encountered. There was very little noise, except where excited native women on the doorsteps were shouting directions for the stowing of their belongings on the craft engaged for their removal. Everything considered, amount of cheerfulness that one encountered was amazing. No nation other than the Chinese, I imagine, would accept such inconvenience and suffering so light-heartedly. Those in actual peril in the marooned villages may betray their anxiety. But of the bulk of them it is true that they are silent and resigned, or conversely if they have never known any other existence than that they are now experiencing.

I went up Bruce Road to Recreation Road, where I was to deliver a supply of fresh water at a friend's house. And after executing this mission we took the shortest route to the Mad Wall, to see whether it was entirely submerged. Parts of the summit are still above water, as also are the trees, but only in isolated patches is there any dry ground, and it is occupied by madheds in which the unfortunate from the other side of the wall have their temporary abodes.

Red Cross boats are passing to and fro between the Concessions and the surrounding districts, bringing back refugees each trip. Curiously enough, this work seems to be principally in the hands of the Germans. The refugees, I am told, are being temporarily accommodated in the Hamburg-America Compound, and Von Hanneken's residence in the British Concession appears to be in use as a Red Cross Headquarters.

Meadows Road is under water along its entire length until midway between Taku and Victoria Roads. In most places, however, the water is not deeper than between two and three feet. I saw some Chinese servants wading above their waists, along the road, pushing in front of them galvanized receptacles partly full of fresh water. This is being supplied to householders who send for it by the B.M.C. at the Council's office. But the work of connecting the British and Native City system is now well in hand, and it is hoped that it will be possible very soon to supply at least a portion of the British Concessions with filtered water, through the Waterworks pipes.

I landed on my return in Meadows Road, where gangways, supported upon huge blocks of wood, have been put up to enable residents to reach dry land without wetting their feet. I notice that a proportion of the boats now in the British Concessions has been taken over by the B.M. Councils, who are despatching them at short intervals, along different routes. It may be hoped that this system will be extended as rapidly as possible, so that none of the outlying roads will be left without regular communication with the British Concession.

There are already reports of looting of abandoned dwellings, and if this form of (Continued at foot of next column.)

MUTINIOUS RUSSIANS. HOW THEY WERE DISARMED.

(By "THE TIMES" PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT.)

Russian papers give an account of the disarming of portions of the 20th Division, which, when the German artillery preparation for the advance on Tarnopol began, made up their minds that discretion was the better part of valour and moved to the rear. The rest of the division, not liking to have those disaffected troops at its back when it was engaged with the enemy, decided to take drastic steps to disarm them. At the last moment, however, the divisional committee began to hesitate, and it was only the firm insistence of the Cossack and Siberian delegates which carried the day. The following ultimatum was then sent to the 15th (Viasna) Regiment and portions of two others: "Soldiers—An order has been given that, as you have detached yourselves from the 20th Infantry Division, you are to be disarmed. The arms given to you by this division must be returned to it that they may be employed by it for the welfare of our dear country. You, who have refused actively to fulfil your duty, naturally are of no use to it. The execution of the order for your disarming has been laid on a Cossack brigade, three light batteries, a machine-gun company, and the training battalion. These detachments have sworn to carry out the order whatever may come of it. In order to avoid mutual self-destruction, which would only profit the enemy, I call upon you to lay down your arms voluntarily. An hour is given you to comply. After which time the order will be enforced. If that demand is not fulfilled, rifles, machine-guns, and cartridge-cases are to be deposited in the open on the southern edge of the village of Rodzivila, after which all must line up at the western extremity of Russkaya Selo."

Shortly after the ultimatum had been delivered, the mutineers sent in deputies, who were inclined to take rather a high hand, and who put forward various demands, threatening to use their arms if these were not granted. But by that time the impression had incidentally been created that the Germans were hastening to the aid of their allies. Under these circumstances the loyal troops were not in the mood to stand prostration; they promptly arrested the deputation and sent the mutineers a laconic confirmation of the ultimatum. In the course of a few minutes the soldiers of the Viasna Regiment piled their arms according to directions, and it was then found that the other disaffected detachments had already yielded those who did not wish to advance were then told to go further into the rear till it had been decided how they were to be dealt with. A number of men skulked off on this invitation, saying that they were doing "the will of the democracy" which had ordered only a defensive campaign and not an attack, and that they did not acknowledge nor trust the order of an aggressive. The rest clutched their rifles, and stoutly declared their desire to go into the attack. The faint-hearted marched off to the accompaniment of cries of "Fine defenders you are, come here to eat the country's bread for nothing!"

SUBMARINE USES LIFEBOAT AS DECOY. NIGHT ATTACK ON AMERICAN LINER.

An attack was made upon an American steamship on August 3rd off the coast of Ireland by a big German U-boat, which used a ship's lifeboat as a decoy, and missed hitting the liner with a torpedo by a very narrow margin. There were 600 passengers on board the steamer.

According to eye-witnesses, who were on deck at the time the incident occurred, the liner was about ninety miles off the Irish coast on her way to a port in England. It was ten minutes past 8 o'clock at night, and on account of the bright moonlight every object could easily be distinguished on the water as the vessel zigzagged on her course at a speed of eighteen knots.

On entering the danger-zone all passengers were warned not to disrobe that night and to have their lifebelts with them when they went on deck for exercise. The look-out man in the crow's nest at the foretopmast head sang out: "Boat four points away on starboard deck."

The captain and his officers on the bridge looked through their glasses and saw that it was a ship's lifeboat of an extra large size hobbling up and down with the lazy swell of the sea and apparently unoccupied.

Going, at eighteen knots, the liner rapidly overhauled the boat and passed it about 600 yards away so that every one on deck could see plainly that there were no occupants in the drifting small craft.

Just as it reached the quarter of the liner the crew of the six-inch gun all saw a torpedo pass from port to starboard within five feet of the rudder. The shimmer of the wake could be seen plainly in the moonlight as it disappeared in the distance, the naval gunners said. The officer on duty on the after-bridge instantly warned the Captain on the forward bridge, who swung the liner hard over to starboard, and at the same time the gunners aft fired a shot at the submarine which appeared just above the surface on the port quarter about 550 yards away.

As the head of the steamship came round, the starboard gun was fired and another shot from the after gun, which had one of the crack navy marksmen among its crew. The shells struck the water and burst close to the submarine, but whether they sank the undersea craft the gunners and ship's officers could not say, because the enemy craft was not seen after the second shell was fired. No further attack was made on the liner, but the passengers remained on deck with their lifebelts and drank coffee to keep their selves awake until the vessel reached port on the following forenoon.—New York Times.

crime increases, drastic measures will have to be adopted to cope with it. The breakdown of the electric light offers a strong temptation to homeless marauders to steal unguarded property on the outlying roads.—J. and T. Times.

RAPID RIFLE FIRE IN WAR. THE INFANTRY MAN'S MAIN ARM.

The multiplication of weapons of offence, such as bombs, rifle grenades, trench mortars, machine-guns, gas and liquid fire, and the increased use of artillery fire during the actual assault on trenches have tended to obscure the value of the rifle as the infantry soldier's main arm. It is sometimes spoken of, by those not acquainted with conditions at the front, as if it were merely a handle for the bayonet and as if, as a firearm, it were comparatively useless, except for snipers and specially selected shots. This is by no means the case, and it would be very unfortunate if such an impression got abroad.

In the early stages of the war, when the Germans had an immense superiority over us in artillery, the rifle fire of the British infantryman, more than any other single cause, saved the British Expeditionary Force from annihilation. Outnumbered as it was in all the early engagements of the war, it would have been overwhelmed and almost wiped out had it not been for the infantryman's wonderful shooting. At Mons, Le Cateau, and elsewhere the Germans ventured to approach our trenches in massed formation. They reckoned, it is said, on losing most of their first line from our rapid fire and possibly the second, but with the third they expected to come in.

A PITILESS FIRE.
But they had not reckoned with the British soldier's "15 rounds a minute." In consequence, when the Germans came up in their compact masses the British soldiers found them such an easy target as they had never experienced on the range. With no perceptible pause for reloading their magazines, as an observer of the pitiless fire went on from the men lying in the trenches, until finally the thick masses broke and withdrew away. And so it was, in all the early battles. A German officer, an expert in musketry, described our shooting in these early days of the war as marvellous. The Germans, he added, had counted on being able to rush us by weight of numbers, and found themselves quite unable to do it, because our fire was "so straight and so quick."

Such mastery of the rifle as these men possessed could not be expected from the New Armies and the new drafts, whose training had to be completed sometime in less months than the old army had years of soldiering. Nevertheless, by a careful selection of points to be insisted on in training and still more by copious practice with live rounds at the ranges, the standard of musketry in the British Army has been consistently maintained at a high level.

Recruits have to be practised in picking up objects at which to aim on miniature targets and at 30 yards ranges in the open, where the varying conditions of light and distance and the multiplicity of objects can be demonstrated practically by the instructors. By such methods the recruits of to-day are being trained for the actual conditions of warfare. The old 15 well-aimed rounds a minute is, no doubt, unattainable now, but 10 or even 12 a minute is a by no means rare accomplishment in our new battalions; whereas the best-trained German regiments before the war did not exceed an average of eight or nine rounds a minute.

THE ESSENTIAL INSTRUMENT.
How far it may be asked, is this power of rapid firing attained in the present war? When it comes to active attack in defence, the rifle as a fire-weapon is still, in spite of guns, bombs, mortars, and machine-guns, an essential instrument of victory. Other weapons have their uses in greatly facilitating the attack, but success in the main is due to the personal factor of the infantryman carrying out the charge. The importance attached to the rifle for his work is obvious from the fact that he carries 170 rounds on his person in the assault. If this infantryman had nothing to rely upon during his advance across the open, but only the bomb or the few bombs he carries on his success would not have been what they were on the Somme, at the Vimy Ridge, and at Messines and Wytschaete. But he has his rifle and has often to use it in that perilous journey. For the successful use of fire tactics in the advance through a bullet-swept zone the officers must have a complete control of their men and be quick to grasp the situation, while the men must have had a thorough training in the use of the rifle. The fact is that, in spite of new weapons, the old regulations for training in the use of the rifle and for its use in the attack are in principle as sound as ever.

In the defence of a trench against an assaulting party the rifle is equally the best weapon. Bombs and trench-mortars are of comparatively little use against attackers rushing forward in the open. Quickly, if it can be brought to bear, it is a very effective weapon, but it cannot take the place of rifle-fire from the trenches. This can be brought to bear once, and each round can be aimed with deadly effect. Hence a cool line of riflemen in the trenches still provides the most effective method of picking off the assailants as they advance.

MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
Machine-guns are, of course, useful for the same purpose, but even with their vastly increased numbers, they are unable always to sweep the whole line of advance. As long as the infantryman has confidence in himself and his rifle and has plenty of ammunition he remains the real master of the situation. The trench applies to the defence of a captured trench, which has at once to be strengthened against counter-attack. The ends leading into the enemy's communication trenches are barricaded and bombers and riflemen are posted to resist an advance. New reverse parapets are hastily dug, and the diggers are guarded by riflemen posted to pick off any enemies seen advancing. Once more until the next wave leaps forth to a further trench, the rifle is chiefly used for defence of the newly acquired trench.

Besides, the trench warfare of the Western front is not the only form of battle for which the British soldier must be trained. Throughout this war, even on the West, we have consistently kept before our eyes the possibility of more open warfare, when bombs will be useless and the day must be won by the riflemen's advance and fire mastery of his opponents. On other fronts this is already the case. Constant exercise, therefore, in fire-practice with the rifle, as is insisted on in courses of instruction both at home and in France, is essential. The infantryman must learn to rely on his rifle as his own ultimate ally.—Times.

M. THOMAS AND STOCKHOLM SOCIALISTS URGED TO FIGHT ON.

M. Albert Thomas, who, as Minister of Munitions, represented until recently the Socialist Party in the French Government, speaking at a private meeting of his constituents, made a fine appeal to Socialists to sink their view in regard to Stockholm in the interests of national unity.

Dealing with his own personal evolution in the matter, M. Thomas said that the Alsace-Lorraine question could not be the subject of discussion, holding that the return of the lost provinces was a matter of indisputable justice. Then he explained that he desired that at Stockholm the question of responsibility for the war should be fully determined and that criminal Socialist parties should be brought before the bar of the *Internationale*.

Discussing the results of any Stockholm conference that might be held, M. Thomas said: "There are some Socialist comrades who think that by going to Stockholm we shall be able to hasten the hour of peace; that, after having settled the question of responsibility, the conference will be able to find in view of the uncertainty of the military solution, formulae which would give to the peoples some kind of halting peace which would allow them to breathe and live for a few years. When the conference had established these formulae of peace the Socialist parties would come back and their Governments and their countrymen would be sorrow and suffering. Here is a honourable, reasonable peace upon which all Socialists are in agreement, and don't you think that peace ought to be realized? If Socialists go to Stockholm, it was said two days ago at a meeting of the committee of the party, they may find an immediate means of saving six or seven hundred thousand Frenchmen from death. I notice indications of assent, which show here of some of our comrades. Well, with our accustomed sincerity with the clarity which we all use towards each other, I say that that is a mistake, a grave, a dangerous mistake. The conference will not, cannot, give us immediate peace."

"I beg you to fight this disastrous notion. Think what the consequences would be if that idea were spread among our people. I say clearly that we cannot go to Stockholm looking for a peace by compromise, to draw up some equivocal formula in the service of which we would use all our strength to influence our Government. Remember that while we should be acting here, the German Socialists would be powerless to bring pressure to bear upon the Imperial Government and we should be the dupes in the game."

M. Thomas then explained his own view. He based the advisability of going there not upon any necessity for encouraging Russian sentiments, but upon the utility of the meeting in the interests of national defence. At Stockholm they would call upon the Germans to explain why, after having seen all the diplomatic correspondence, they continued to identify themselves with the Government which violated Belgium, which had defended all the brutality, the atrocities, and massacres committed in Belgium and France. It would be, he said, "to obtain a formal condemnation of the German Majority Socialists by the whole *Internationale*. To make Herr Scheidemann return to the German people with the conviction that the German Socialist Majority was regarded as outlawed by the public opinion of the world."

GENERAL SOCIALIST POLICY.
This brought the Minister to a consideration of the broad question of the general policy of the Socialists. From the point of view of the war, he declared, the party had done its duty, as before the war it had lived up to its principles by fighting all ambitions which threatened the world's peace. But when war was declared the party had publicly proclaimed the unconditional right of France to Alsace-Lorraine. The plébiscite to which they were willing to submit the Alsace-Lorraine question was not a false one, as only native Alsatians and Lorrainers would be consulted, and of their unshaken attachment for France there could be no question. Moreover, it was not only Alsace-Lorraine that the Socialists desired to free, but all other Alsace-Lorraines in Europe—the Poles, the Czechs, and the Yugo Slavs.

After a reference to a "society of nations" and the possibility of revolution in Germany—in which connection he warned his hearers against delusions created by the enemy—he declared that the only thing to be done for the moment was "to strike German Imperialism by every means and on every field, by propaganda, and by diplomatic offensive, as well as by military action."

M. Thomas, speaking to those who despair of the military situation, said: "Some say that the Germans will not get through, but that we also shall not get through. An idea like this, which is being spread widely among the people, naturally leads to hopes in the Stockholm Conference, bad hopes of peace and compromise, and tends to give to our adhesion to that Conference a significance which I repudiate. Comrades, here is our duty, whatever for the moment may be the military situation; we must with all our energy, with all our will, and with all our strength, continue our effort. I declare that if in the field we were to allow ourselves to think that we cannot get through, if we were to allow ourselves to doubt in the efficacy of our effort, German Imperialism would quickly take its profit to our undoing."

M. Thomas then urged the country to endure stoically, not for Imperialist war aims, but for the triumph of principles which were the very essence of the Socialist ideal.

THE FAMILY EXCHEQUER

BENEFITS

WHEN YOU SHOP AT

WHITEAWAY'S

THEIR HIGH EXCHANGE REBATE TOTS UP SO.

GET YOUR BLANKETS AT

LAST YEAR'S PRICES

LESS REBATE.

WITNEY

BLANKETS.

Our Blankets are imported direct from the manufacturers, having been carefully selected by expert buyers as being the best possible value obtainable.

Cream Wool Blankets Whipped at both ends:

EXCELLENT VALUE.

Size 70 by 54 ins. Weight 5 lbs. Price \$12.50 a pair.

Size 80 by 66 ins. Weight 7 lbs. Price \$17.50 a pair.

Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs. Price \$27.50 a pair.

Our Medium Quality recommended for all uses, warm and comfortable in use, all wool.

Size 86 by 68 ins. Weight 7 lbs. Price \$19.25 a pair.

Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs. Price \$30.00 a pair.

WITNEY BLANKETS.

Pure Wool. White with Blue Borders, full weight. Warm and easy in use, stand washing without getting hard, and are confidently recommended as the best value for money.

This is our best quality, soft, fleecy and durable.

Size 86 by 68 ins. Weight 7 lbs. Price \$21.75 a pair.

Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs. Price \$35.00 a pair.

WITNEY BLANKETS.

Pure Wool. White with Blue Borders, full weight. Warm and easy in use, stand washing without getting hard, and are confidently recommended as the best value for money.

This is our best quality, soft, fleecy and durable.

Size 86 by 68 ins. Weight 7 lbs. Price \$21.75 a pair.

Size 104 by 84 ins. Weight 11 lbs. Price \$35.00 a pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.



NOTHING IS MORE EMBARRASSING THAN EXTREME THINNESS.

It is the plump, well-developed man who "cuts the melons" and has the fun socially. Scrawny, skinny people are seldom popular. We all admire fine figures. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

You ought to test the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has "made good" for years in England, which has taken America by storm and which has been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honour at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has ever approached the marvellous success of this new treatment, which, according to report, has made more thin folks plump than all the "tonics" and ineffective medicines for fifty years.

There's a reason. Plump, well formed men and women assimilate what they eat. Thin scrawny ones do not.

This new discovery aims to supply the one thing the thin folks lack, that is the power to assimilate food.

It renews the vigour, re-establishes the normal, all in nature's own way. It is not a lash to jaded nerves, but a generous upbuilder.

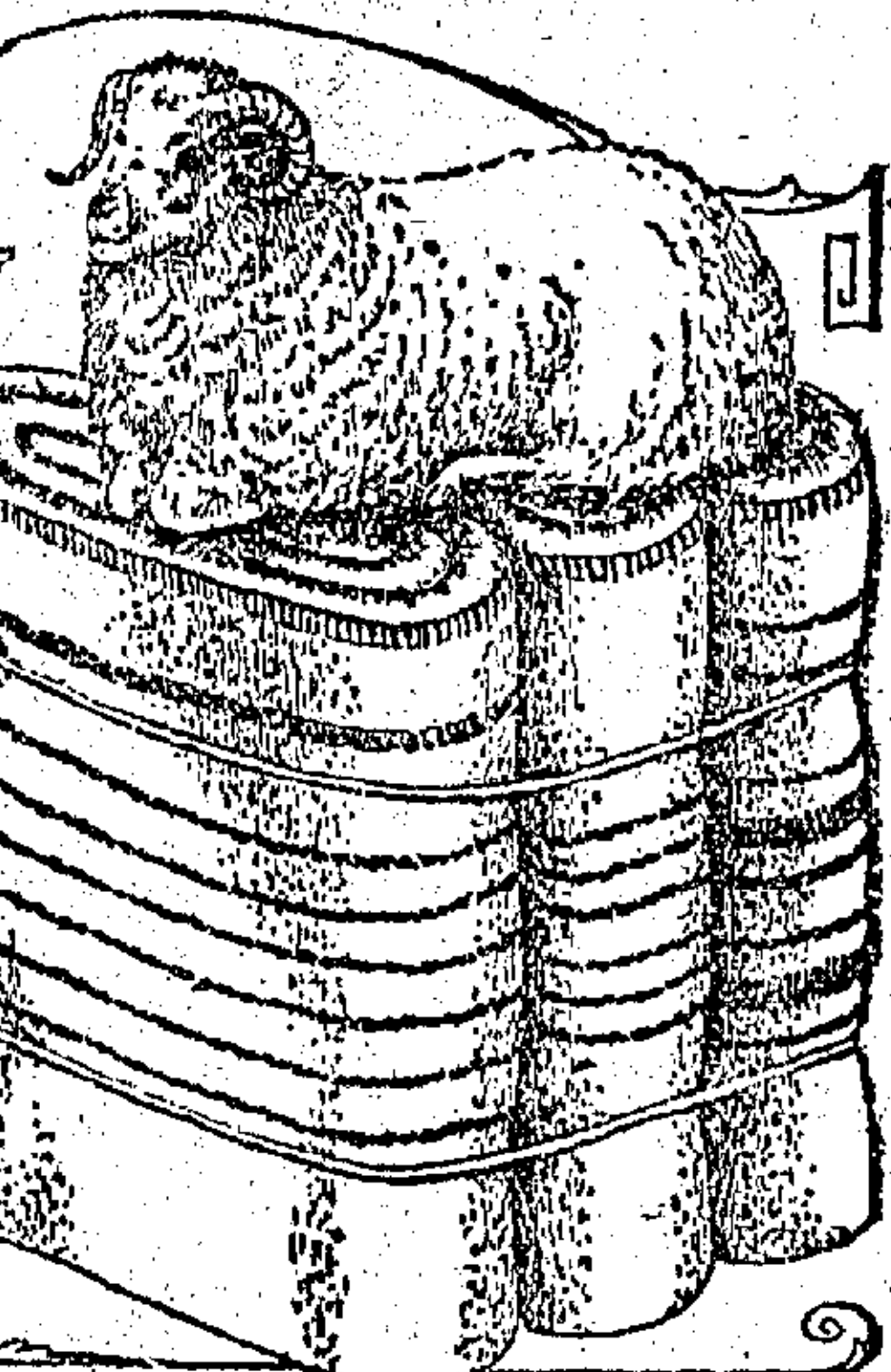
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY. Don't worry, take SARGOL.

香港中外新報 CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press). PUBLISHED DAILY. Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, 137, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.



COT BLANKETS.

These are made from extra soft light wool, giving the maximum of warmth with a minimum of weight.

Size 48 by 36 inches.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.


Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

Price \$6.50 \$7.50 a pair.

 THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215, Sub. [E] 10. Agents.

“ NEDERLAND ” ROYAL MAIL
LINE
 (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY “ NEDERLAND ”)
“ ROTTERDAM LLOYD ” ROYAL
MAIL LINE
 STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY “ ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD ”
JOINT SERVICE
 Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SAN FRANCISCO
 Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail
“ OPHIR ”	8,000	12th Oct.
“ PRINSES JULIANA ”	14,000	24th Oct.
“ WILIS ”	8,000	7th Nov.
“ REMBRANDT ”	10,000	21st Nov.
“ GOENTOER ”	10,000	5th Dec.
“ RINDJANI ”	10,000	19th Dec.
“ YONDEL ”	8,000	2nd Jan.
“ ORANJE ”	10,000	—
“ GROTEUIS ”	10,000	—
“ KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN ”	14,000	—

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.
 For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
 Agents.
JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

ON SALE,
A TANK OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day preceding the Departure of
the English Mail from the Year of the
Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free
Coinage of Silver
FROM 1885 TO 1908;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1868),
and other Useful Information.
Price \$1 Cash.
On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office
and Local Bookstallers.
ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1917.
With Index, Price \$1.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

The change brought about in the constitution of the Local Auxiliary Forces necessitated the retirement of Lieut. Colonel A. Chapman, who for nearly twenty-five years had been connected with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, for ten of which he was in command. I desire to express my appreciation of his long and faithful service in the Corps.

In the Public Works Department, under "Personal Emoluments," "General Staff," the number of 1st Grade Assistant Engineers on the permanent staff has been increased to five and none now remain on the temporary establishment; the number of 2nd Grade Assistant Engineers has been increased to seven by the transfer of two from the temporary establishment and by the transfer of two Assistant Land Surveyors to the Engineering Branch. The number of 1st Class Overseers is increased by one transferred from the temporary establishment and the number of Overseers 1st Class on the temporary establishment correspondingly reduced. The number of Assistant Land Surveyors on the permanent staff has been increased to five and the number on the temporary establishment reduced to three.

With a view to strengthening the department the Clerk in Accounts Correspondence and Stores has been transferred to "Water Works," one 1st Grade Clerk has been transferred from "Water Works" to "Accounts Correspondence and Stores," and one 3rd Grade Clerk and one 2nd Grade Clerk have been added to "Accounts Correspondence and Stores" and "Water Works," respectively.

Under Public Works Recurrent the main increase is that of \$15,000 in Maintenance of Waterworks for City and Hill Districts. This is due to the increased price of stores and of coal for pumping. A sum of \$4,000 has been inserted for Special Repairs to the Filter Beds in Kowloon. The item for Stores Depreciation has been entered at the nominal sum of \$100, as a credit balance was obtained in 1916, while the amount to be written off the value of the *St. Enoch* disappears, as the dredger is no longer borne on the Store Books.

The Estimate of Expenditure under the head "Public Works, Extraordinary," is \$1,652,800, a rather larger sum than is provided for in the estimates of this year, but every endeavour has been made to confine the programme of works to the necessities of the development of this young and rapidly growing Colony. Apart from certain sanitary works, it is therefore only proposed to continue the building of the extension to the Central Police Station, the erection of certain quarters for Government officers at Leighton Hill and in Kowloon and of a market at Shamshuipo, and to begin the erection of new offices for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports next to the Harbour Office, and a small market at Tai O.

The feature in the estimates is the programme of main road construction, which a sum of \$967,000 is provided, while a sum of \$217,500 will be expended in improvement of existing roads. The great increase in the use of motor-cars in the Colony and the growing necessity of opening up unserviced sites beyond the limits of Victoria and Kowloon has rendered it imperative for the Government to provide safe means for rapid transport, by their use in opening up new areas, in facilitating transport, and in rendering the Colony more attractive to visitors and residents, especially Chinese who show a remarkable appreciation of motoring, these new roads will all tend to produce revenue of a permanent nature. They are therefore remunerative works. I will go into the matter in greater detail under the proper heads.

In Hongkong under "Buildings," a sum of \$150,000 is provided for continuing the work on the extension to the Central Police Station, and \$70,000 for beginning the erection of large offices for the Department of Imports and Exports, the plans for which have been considered by the Public Works Committee and referred to the Secretary of State. The provision under item 3 for the erection of quarters on Leighton Hill includes a re-vote of the sum of \$60,000 provided in this year's estimates.

Under Roads item 5 (a) and (b) and (d) to (i) provision is made for completing the main road round the Island. Beginning at Aberdeen the work already in progress will result in a wide road being made from the docks passing outside the village on to a widened bund (d). Thence the mile of narrow road to Little Hongkong will be widened and straightened at a cost of \$15,000 (i). The improvements now in progress between Deep Water Bay and Repulse Bay will be completed at a further outlay of \$6,000 (a). From Repulse Bay to a point on the road between Stanley and Tytan Tuk it is proposed to make a new road on an improved trace with easy gradients and with a summit considerably lower than that of the present path. The alignment is not yet settled, but a sum of \$30,000 has been entered in anticipation of the work being finished next year (c). The remainder of the road to Tytan Tuk will be improved and widened at an estimated cost of \$60,000 (f). The approach road to the reservoir and the road over the dam will be completed this year. Under (b) a sum of \$30,000 has been provided for completing the road from the dam to Tytan Tuk. From Tytan Tuk it has been suggested ultimately to proceed to Shaokwan through a deep cutting and over an entirely new road at a much lower level than the existing road, but in order to avoid the great expense of this work at present provision has been made for a small loop road at Tytan Gap joining the existing road to Shaokwan. The circle of the major portion of the island by a good road will thus be completed, and it is difficult to estimate the boon which such a road will be, not only as a means of recreation, but as an aid to the development of a portion of the island hitherto quite out of reach as a practical place of residence for business men.

Item 6. The sum of \$3,000 provided is required for the laying of a cable from the General Post Office to No. 2 Police Station to carry telephone wires underground and so to relieve the poles which are becoming over-loaded.

Under "Miscellaneous" items 14 and 15 are for very desirable improvements in the sanitation and administration of the Victoria Gaoi, while items 16 and 17 provide for the more speedy removal of refuse. The provision of jetties is found to be necessary for the preservation of the lighters, which suffer damage by lying alongside the Praya wall at low tide.

Under Item 24, a larger sum than usual has been provided for "compensation and resumptions," as it is anticipated that considerable expenditure will be required for resumptions in connection with road construction and improvement. Under the heading "Waterworks," a sum of \$102,000 is entered to complete the additional service reservoir and filter beds at West Point. The sum of \$30,000 for the Tytan Tuk Scheme, Second Section, is almost entirely retention money on the contract.

In Kowloon under "Buildings" a sum of \$28,000 has been provided for erecting a block of six quarters for Subordinate Officers, and \$10,000 to complete the market at Shamshuipo. Negotiations for the resumption of a strip of land required in connection with the former item have delayed the commencement of the quarters hitherto, while the site of the market at Shamshuipo has only recently been settled.

Item 32 (a) is for a road connecting Yau-mat with Tai-kok-sai. The lessees of certain lots have represented that they are unable to proceed with the development of their lots until reasonable means of communication with them are provided.

Under Item 36 a sum of \$3,500 is provided for a shelter of picturesque design in the playground on Chatham Road.

Under Item 39 a sum of \$26,000 is provided for Compensation and Resumptions, as it is expected that considerable payments will have to be made in connection with the extension of the system of main roads.

In the New Territories the only work under "Buildings" is a market at Tai O, which is much required.

Under "Roads" a sum of \$40,000 is entered to complete the Tuen Wan section of the road to Castle Peak now under construction, and a sum of \$215,000 for the portion from Tuen Wan to Castle Peak. To complete the widening of the road from Fanling to Castle Peak a sum of \$25,000 is provided, and it is proposed to continue the widening and improving of the road to Tai-po at a cost of \$40,000. These works will result in a good broad road being in existence at the end of next year from Kowloon by Castle Peak and Fanling back to Kowloon, a distance of over sixty miles. It is expected that much development will take place in consequence both for residential and agricultural purposes. The road from San Tin to Lok Ma Chau Police Station will be useful for police administration, the present path being narrow and liable to flooding.

Under "Drainage" a sum of \$20,000 has been provided for drains in connection with building operations, and a sum of \$27,000 is entered for water mains at Shamshuipo.

In the Post Office under Other Charges, the abolition of sea sorting on board P. & O. packets has reduced the share of the Mail Subsidy by £600; this is still further reduced by higher exchange and a saving of \$10,000 is shown. It is estimated that higher exchange will also result in a saving of \$25,000 in Transit Charges. There are increases in Coal and other items amounting to \$3,050, but against these are set decreases of \$500 and \$1,400 in Stamps and Incidental Expenses, respectively. The vote for Stores, D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station, was over-estimated last year and has been reduced by \$5,435.

In the Kowloon-Canton Railway, under General Charges, Personal Emoluments, it will be noted that the post of Inspector of Station Accounts has been abolished.

Under Maintenance of Way Works and Stations, Other Charges, there are increases of \$350 for Fastenings, \$225 for Points and Crossings, \$450 for Roads and Crossings, and \$2,400 for Sleepers, as it is anticipated that a large number of renewals will be required next year. Against these are set decreases of \$700 in Ballast, \$2,500 in Bridges and Tunnels which have undergone structural repairs and renovation this year, \$250 in Maintenance of Signals, \$75 in Plantations, \$650 in Repairs of Staff Quarters and \$1,050 in Repairs of Station Buildings so that the total Other Charges has been reduced by a sum of \$1,500.

Under Locomotive, Carriages and Wagon Expenses, Personal Emoluments, there are several small additions to the staff, which are set out in Appendix III. Under Other Charges there is a large increase of \$22,000 for Coal which has been reduced from 7,000 to 6,000 tons in quantity. There are, however, reductions in other votes which bring the net increase to a sum of \$20,225.

Under Traffic Expenses, Personal Emoluments, the post of Head Guard has been abolished and a new post of Station Inspector has been created with a view to the better supervision of Chinese Station Masters. One 6th Grade Telephone Clerk has been added for night duty. "Other Charges" have been reduced by \$4,801 in all, the Commission on the Transport of Goods amounting to \$2,000 being deducted before estimating revenue.

Coal for the Fanling Branch Line is estimated to cost \$1,750 more and the votes for Fastenings and Sleepers have also been increased. Other items have been reduced so that the net increase is \$1,815. I regret that this Branch Line shows no sign of being able to pay its way. The estimated revenue for 1918 is only \$10,100 and the estimated cost is \$11,815. It may be necessary to close the line unless its productiveness increases.

Under Special Expenditure a vote of \$5,000 is inserted for a Motor Trolley for the better supervision of the track by the Engineer of Way Works and Stations. A re-vote of \$60,000 is included for the platform awnings. The erection of these has been much delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary steel work from England. Votes amounting to \$12,985 are included for other constructional works. The huts for pointmen and gatemen are considered necessary, as these men have to be out at all times and in all weathers. The vote for New Fencing is required as the wooden fencing which has not been renewed since the commencement of the railway now requires renewal. It is considered necessary to provide quarters at Lo Wu for the staff at Sham Chuan Station, as there is no living accommoda-

tion for them there and it is considered probable that the staff should live in British territory. The pipe line at Tai-po requires complete renewal, as it has been found to be much corroded and choked up. Improvements are required to the approach road to Yau-mat necessitated by an increase in vehicular traffic at that station, while the vote for Roads and Crossings is required owing to the greater use that is now made of these crossings.

Under the heading Charge on account of the Public Debt a considerable saving is shown in the interest on the Consolidated Inland Stock, the Crown Agents' Charges and in the Sinking Fund, amounting in all to \$22,157, which is due to higher exchange. The vote of \$10,000 for Service of the War Loan is not required.

There is a decrease of \$8,070 under Pensions, Civil Pensions being estimated to cost \$7,370 less than in 1917. I have already addressed you regarding the death of Dr. Atkinson, and it is a matter for deep regret that he should have lived for so short a time to enjoy the pension that he had so well earned. The increase in the amount required under Widows' and Orphans' Pensions is due to the untimely death of several valuable officers.

A saving of \$1,500 is shown under Charitable Services.

There is an estimated balance of Revenue over Expenditure of \$2,023,110, which added to the estimated balance at the end of this year of \$2,967,945 makes a total of \$4,991,055. These figures are eminently satisfactory, and while repeating the warning that I gave last year as to the necessity for husbanding resources, I take the opportunity later on of consulting honourable members as to what further help the Colony can give to His Majesty's Government.

In this connection I will bring up to date the statement of the financial and other aid given by the Colony to Imperial War Funds and to War Charities, which I made to the Council in March.

The amounts taken up through the British Banks in the Colony to the end of September are as follows:

British War Loans and War Savings Certificates £1,145,000
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Loans \$3,865,173
(Straits Currency).

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, which was established in January last, had received up to the end of September the large sum of £101,440 Straits Currency, and the number of members of the Association was 787. The Colony is deeply indebted to the gentlemen who formed and have carried on this association at no expense to the members, and to the Union Insurance Society of Canton, who are the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers. It has proved a great boon to the small investor, and we can only hope that the remaining sum which the Government of the Straits Settlements has reserved for the Association will all be taken up.

In my statement last March I gave a list of the amounts contributed to various funds in aid of the war and to charities in connection with the war up to the 31st December, 1916, the total being £24,192. Up to the end of September the War Charities Committee remitted a further sum of over £13,000 and have expended locally for the working parties and in other ways a sum of \$6,650.

The Jockey Club sent to St. Dunstan's Hospital a sum of £3,000 and £100 to the Blue Cross Society, while the St. Andrew's Society and the Masonic Bodies have also remitted large sums.

The local branch of the Overseas Club subscribed a sum of £1,000 for the purchase of an aeroplane and for sundry charities. I desire to make special mention of the generous gifts of a battle plane by Mr. A. R. Lowe, and an aeroplane by Mr. Ho Fook.

The various parties of ladies working under the auspices of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild have since the beginning of the war made 211,274 bandages, 20,271 garments and 11,158 knitted articles, while the Union Church working party and other private working parties have all continued to supply many articles most useful.

I should like to mention that from the 7th August correspondence from all regular troops stationed in Hongkong addressed to any place in Great Britain and Ireland, and to any British Colony or Possession, and to all places in which British troops are engaged in military operations has been transmitted through the post free of charge. Up to the 30th September the following articles had been posted and forwarded by the Post Office: 20,000 letters, 374 postcards, 380 other articles.

Up to the 30th September, 472 men had proceeded from the Colony on active service with His Majesty's Forces, of whom I regret to say 33 have been killed in action. The Military Service Commission which I appointed in the Spring did most useful work, resulting in the release of more than 40 men for service outside the Colony. The war still continues, and I trust that the Colony will continue to make every effort in supporting His Majesty's Government both in the supply of men and money until the objects for which the Empire and her gallant Allies are struggling have been attained.

It is proposed to take the second reading of the Supply Bill on Tuesday, the 23rd October, as it is essential that the estimate should be forwarded on the 1st of October in order that, in accordance with the Colonial Regulations, they may be considered and approved, or otherwise, before the end of the year.

The Bill was then read a first time.

BOARDING HOUSE ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire." In doing so he said:—The object of the Bill is to provide powers for the licensing and better control of hotels and boarding houses and all other places where persons are lodged for hire. Some of these places are already sufficiently controlled under various Ordinances; for example, the European hotels are controlled by means of publicans' licenses or adjunct licenses, and boarding houses where assisted emigrants may be lodged are controlled by the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1911, but there are other places of this kind, either boarding houses or hotels, where there is no proper or appropriate form of license. For example, the better class of Chinese hotel, though some of them have restaurant licenses, have

not got the form of license which is really appropriate to their case. The restaurant license controls only the restaurant portion of their business, and licenses under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance control the boarding houses only as regards emigrants. The form of license is perhaps rather beneath the dignity of the better class Chinese hotels, and this Ordinance is to provide some proper form of license. The Ordinance gives power to deal with boarding houses generally, but at present it is only proposed to deal with the Chinese hotels and boarding houses that are referred to in the draft regulations which were published with the Bill. Other classes of boarding houses may be dealt with afterwards if it is found necessary to do so.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clauses 1 and 2 were passed without amendment.

The Attorney-General moved that paragraph 1 of Clause 3 be deleted and the following clauses marked 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1.

This was agreed to.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were passed without amendment.

The Attorney-General—I wish to move an amendment to Clause 7 to make it clear that the licensee is liable for the acts of his partners as well as of his agents. I move, therefore, that the word "partners" be inserted in the marginal note to make it read "Responsibility for acts of partners, agents and servants," and that in Sub-clause 1 the last seven words be omitted and the words "his partner, agent or servant" inserted in their place, and that in Sub-clause 3 the word "licensee" be inserted between the words "such" and "agent" in order that this sub-clause may read "nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any such partner, agent or servant from any penalty or forfeiture to which he would otherwise be liable."

This was agreed to.

Clause 8 was passed without amendment.

On Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved that the Bill, as amended in Committee, be read a third time.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

LIQUORS CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911." In doing so, he said:—I understand that the Honorable Colonial Secretary will deal with the principle underlying this Bill, and, therefore, I propose to deal only with the latter portion of it, that is, Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10. Clauses 7 and 8 make certain slight changes in the provisions of the principal Ordinance as regards the Import and Export statements. One alteration is that to make it quite clear the Import and Export statements furnished under this Ordinance must be on a separate form from any other returns furnished to the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department. It has been the practice of the Shipping Companies to furnish the liquor returns on a separate form. This Ordinance will make the obligation a legal one. It is proposed now, also, to alter two sections which deal with these statements. It is the intention by these two clauses to require ship-owners to furnish what are known as "nil" returns, that is, a return even if no liquor is imported or exported by the ship concerned. It is done as a rule, but it is thought better now to make the obligation a legal one. Clause 9 repeals certain provisions of the principal Ordinance which appear to be unnecessary; they are the provisions which require that the regulations dealing with "dealers' licenses," Chinese restaurant licenses and brewery licenses shall be published in Chinese. That is not thought to be necessary, and for some years past the Chinese version of the *Gazette* has been given up. It is proposed, therefore, to repeal these provisions. The last clause of the Bill provides that the Bill shall come into operation on December 1st/next. That day is taken because the Dealers' and Adjunct licenses expire on November 30th, and the 1st of December is, therefore, a convenient day for the introduction of the new provisions for the sale of liquor for cash.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. In doing so, he said:—In seconding the motion for the second reading of this bill, I only propose to deal with the principle involved in the clauses which relate to the supply of intoxicating liquor on licensed premises not in conjunction with a *bona fide* meal to persons who are not residents on the premises. Through the action taken during the five years ending on the 30th November 1915, in terminating all publicans' licenses except those held in conjunction with hotels there are no public houses in the ordinary sense of the term in the Colony, and it is presumably for the convenience of visitors other than residents that some hotels regularly supply for publicans' licenses. Such a license enables an hotel to have what is described in the principal Ordinance as a public bar, and the disappearance of the public houses naturally led to an increased amount of custom for the hotel bars.

These bars, whether dignified by the name of saloon, buffet, lounge, kiosk, pagoda or what not, are merely adjuncts of the hotel, though perhaps profitable adjuncts, and so long as public opinion demands that such places shall exist, I cannot imagine that any Government, except in some great emergency, would refuse to accede to the demand though it is perfectly justified in stipulating that the rights conferred shall be exercised in a fit and proper manner. At a meeting that I attended some months ago at which the proposal made in this bill was discussed, a well-known member of the community exclaimed "What about vested interests?" The remark occasioned some amusement and the meeting ended somewhat suddenly, but I have not forgotten the occurrence. I have been long enough in the public service to have acquired a great

not got the form of license which is really appropriate to their case. The restaurant license controls only the restaurant portion of their business, and licenses under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance control the boarding houses only as regards emigrants. The form of license is perhaps rather beneath the dignity of the better class Chinese hotels, and this Ordinance is to provide some proper form of license. The Ordinance gives power to deal with boarding houses generally, but at present it is only proposed to deal with the Chinese hotels and boarding houses that are referred to in the draft regulations which were published with the Bill. Other classes of boarding houses may be dealt with afterwards if it is found necessary to do so.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clauses 1 and 2 were passed without amendment.

The Attorney-General moved that paragraph 1 of Clause 3 be deleted and the following clauses marked 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1.

This was agreed to.

BOARDING HOUSE ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire." In doing so he said:—The object of the Bill is to provide powers for the licensing and better control of hotels and boarding houses and all other places where persons are lodged for hire. Some of these places are already sufficiently controlled under various Ordinances; for example, the European hotels are controlled by means of publicans' licenses or adjunct licenses, and boarding houses where assisted emigrants may be lodged are controlled by the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1911, but there are other places of this kind, either boarding houses or hotels, where there is no proper or appropriate form of license. For example, the better class of Chinese hotel, though some of them have restaurant licenses, have

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$32 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$30 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$29 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$28 per case.

"PREMIER" WHISKY.

EXTRA OLD SCOTCH.

WRIGHT & GREIG, GLASGOW.

\$28 per case.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground, 50 Cents.

Admission to Gardens, \$1; Seats, \$5 enclosure and \$1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half-price for admission and seats. Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

(1122)

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

(120)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MARKET SALESMAN
State experience, salary required, and send references.
"P. D. Q." Office,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1144]

TO LET.

GOLF VILLA, No. 7, Wong-ni-choing Road.
FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with outhouse and garden. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
Care of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[1145]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HONG KONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

A T the request of the partners of the above-named firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HONG KONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their claims in writing on or before the 15th day of October, 1917, to the undersigned, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, at the Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said firms.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager,
Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917.
[1146]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PROPERTY BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT, also as Public Translator of Portuguese, Spanish, English, French and Italian languages (including legal documents). Manuscript and translating music a specialty.
A. M. C. DA SILVA,
176, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.
[1138]

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th October. Students should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 8 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1917.
[1139]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of the department. Only those with experience need apply.
Apply to—
"EXPORT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1140]

WANTED.

AN experienced and reliable CHINESE SHIPPING CLERK. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
"F. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1143]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one share No. 1011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917.
[1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4300 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17540 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LENCAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1917.
[1119]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.
List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
[1108]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Charter Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clk. of the Course.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1088]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 24th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

LIFE INSURANCE.

M. R. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.
The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rates; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?
[1006]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[1000]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Wong-ni-choing Road.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[128]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.
No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shamshuiwan Road.
From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

TO BE SOLD.
"GLENSHIEL," and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1086]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1916, 1 of 1917, 1 of 1918 and 1 of 1919 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (33' x 29'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (33' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatch roof.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate.)

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the purchaser undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association, if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator
RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

G. R.
NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[53]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S DHOBBIE ITCH CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send me 3 bottles of your DHOBBIE ITCH CURE, which I found to be excellent when in Hongkong a few weeks ago.

Signed—

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAMPS ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

GERMAN JUGGLING.

The fascination which the subject of peace now seems to possess for the leaders of Germany is doubtless explained by the increasing difficulty of withstanding the pressure on the Western Front, the failure of the submarine campaign to accomplish its purpose, the growing spirit of unrest revealed in the Rastenburg by the mutiny in the Navy and the attitude of the minority group of Socialists in the Reichstag, and the vigorous preparations which America is making to assist in the overthrow of Prussian military despotism. The arrogant talk of conquest which we were accustomed to hear in the earlier days of the war has been succeeded by attempts to represent Germany as fighting for her existence against a combination of predatory foes. Originally, Russia was held up to execration as the villain of the piece. Later on, Great Britain was substituted, and, more recently, Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor, devoted practically a whole speech to the denunciation of France's "vast plans of conquest." It was the French purpose, he said, that the Russian people should "go on shedding their blood on behalf of the unjust ambitions of France." This statement was addressed, of course, to that misguided section of the Russian people who ask why they should continue to fight in order that Great Britain and France may add to their territories. The same motive is discernible in Baron von KUELMANN's latest assertion, in the Reichstag, that "as far as he could read the world situation, the only impediment in the way of peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine"—a claim, he added, which would never be conceded "so long as a single German could hold a gun." Either Baron von KUELMANN must be painfully blind, or else Germany must have learnt a great lesson in humility, for the declared war-aims of the Allies include, in addition to the restitution of the Provinces torn from France in 1870, the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro with compensation; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, Russia, and Rumania with reparations; the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Roumanians and Czech-Slovaks from Austrian and German domination; the independence of Poland; the freeing of non-Turkish populations from Turkish rule; the expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe; and international settlements guaranteeing land and sea frontiers against unjustified attack. It may be doubted whether the Central European Powers are yet prepared to accept this programme, even in the unlikely event of Germany's Colonies being returned to her; and it is certain that the Entente are not disposed to relinquish it, or to give Germany free access to the markets of the world so long as she continues to be governed by the present autocracy—two indispensable conditions of peace, according to Dr. MICHAELIS. When, therefore, Baron von KUELMANN declared that these questions could be "settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed" we may rest assured that he was merely trying to make capital out of the opinion expressed by Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons that France's claim to Alsace and Lorraine stands in "a different category" from all other territorial questions raised by the war, and that while France fights for those two provinces Great Britain will support her. To pretend that "dis-annexation" is used bashfully to cover up "a forcible conquest" is to trifle with history. We need not follow Baron von KUELMANN through all his sophistries. It is sufficient to point out that when BISMARK insisted on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine as the result of the Franco-Prussian War he did not put forward any other plea in justification of the demand than the determination to separate Germany from France by a *glacis*. German statesmen in those days invoked only force and "strategic necessity," and treated with contempt "the reasons of race, language, and history" which have since been advanced. As M. P. A. HELMER, the famous Alsatian lawyer points out, Alsace is united to France, with whom she has always had moral, intellectual, and artistic affinity, by a historical development of many centuries. At the end of the Middle Ages the Alsatians sought the protection of a State that could assure to them order at home and safety against enemies from outside. France undertook this work, and respected the customs, the traditions, and the language of the province. Thus the union with France took place with full popular consent. Alsace belonged to France while the modern ideas of patriotism and nationality were taking shape. The Departments of the Rhine had a glorious share in the wars that realized the idea of the French *patrie*. Nothing is more false than the German assertion that Alsace was "stolen" from Germany during a period of German weakness. The inhabitants of the annexed provinces, deeply attached to the French motherland, have affirmed in the most formal fashion their will to remain French. During the war of 1870 they offered most violent resistance to the German Armies, and all the candidates for election to the National Assembly of Bordeaux undertook to oppose with all their strength the cession of their country. The moment the Assembly met, the members for Alsace and Lorraine solemnly placed before it a unanimous declaration affirming the determination of their electors to remain French, and when France, exhausted, was compelled to accept the draconian peace-terms offered to her, the members for Alsace and Lorraine, at the moment of leaving the Assembly, protested in the following words:—"Delivered up to foreign domination in despite of all justice and by a hateful abuse of force . . . we declare once again null and void the treaty that disposes of us without our consent. Each and all of us retain for ever the title to claim our rights. . . . Cut off at this hour from the common family, your brethren of Alsace and of Lorraine will preserve towards France, though she be absent from their hearths, the love of children until the day when she shall come again to take her place there."

The mail dispatched from London via Siberia to Hongkong on August 23rd, 1917, was received to-day badly damaged by water. This was caused by the sinking of the ferry-boat by which the Mail was being conveyed from Pukow to Nanking.

Major Morgan has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Aquatic Sports to be held in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Hongkong and China District) at the V.R.C. on Saturday. The orchestra of the Middlesex Regiment will be in attendance and tea will be served from 4 p.m.

By the generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund, the G.M.P. and a few details were enabled to enjoy a picnic to Stanley. The party, under Captain Richardson, proceeded by the Western entrance to the Peninsula, where bathing, boating, and rambles were indulged in. Tea was served on board, and the return journey was made via the Eastern entrance, thus completing the circuit of the Island. With the aid of a map, the vessel's course was followed with interest, a detail which made the trip most instructive.

The long flag of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was at half-mast yesterday owing to the death, which occurred at Sydney on the 10th inst., of Mr. G. S. Yuill, who was in charge of the local branch of the firm's business in 1878 and subsequently established important enterprises of his own connected with stock-farming, cold storage, coal mining and shipping in Australia. His company acquired from the China Navigation Co. the *Changsha* and *Taiyuan*, which still trade between this port and Australia.

WAR SAVINGS IN HONGKONG MILLION DOLLARS REACHED.

The subscription to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for the past month have been sufficient to purchase about \$192,768 worth of Straits six per cent.

WAR LOAN.

Over One Million Dollars worth of this Loan has now been acquired by the Association.

"OUR DAY" DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

TICKETS SOLD ALREADY REPRESENT \$60,000.

We understand that the number of tickets at present sold for the drawing of War Bonds is over twelve thousand, representing approximately \$60,000. This, it will be seen, considerably exceeds the "minimum amount" of \$50,000 referred to in the prospectus; and, in accordance with its terms, the first prize has already reached the figure of approximately \$18,000, the second and third prizes are increased proportionately, and the smaller prizes are increased in number and amount, making up the sixty per cent. which will be so distributed.
It is anticipated that during the next few days the sales will largely advance. Few returns have come in yet from the outposts. Further announcements of the figures will be published later.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAX ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
Anonymous \$4,000
Rev. Pere L. Robert 100
R. A. Nicholson 50
Mrs. Joseph Gould 25
Mr. W. J. Tutecher 25
Mr. E. Irving 20
\$4,200

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The appearance of "Action's" letter in your paper a couple of days ago caused me much surprise, as, considering the length of time this subject has been under discussion, it is wonderful to think that no decision has yet been arrived at. A couple of business men, with the facts at their finger-tips, as the authorities should have by now, would settle the question inside an hour. The experience of the past three years does not seem to have oiled the machinery of the Department which this matter affects. I realise that it would have to be submitted to scores of officers—sometimes their business and sometimes not; but, even so, a decision in a month should not tax their ancient methods too severely. The injustice is so very obvious that it beggars comparison. Here we are in a British Colony with sailors and soldiers amongst us—some who have fought and bled for their country—receiving a wage which you would not insult your coolie by offering him; and no redress appears to be obtainable.
May I suggest that the opportunity offered by the "Our Day" celebrations be taken to hold a Mass Meeting on the Murray Parade Ground to protest publicly against this treatment of men, Britons, in a British Colony?—Enclosing my card, I am, sir, yours faithfully,
ALARMED.

THE WAR.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

ADMISSIONS IN THE REICHSTAG.

GERMANY DECLINES TO YIELD ALSACE-LORRAINE.

CHANCELLOR DECLARES WAR AIM.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed several counter-attacks last night in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

The enemy forced back our advanced troops a short distance on a front of 2,000 yards southwards of the railway.

We repulsed counter-attacks with less north-eastward of Broodseinde and raided southward of the Scarpe.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, October 10th.

A wireless German official report states: Yesterday morning the attacks were a prelude to a battle on a twenty kilometre front between Bixschote and Gheluvelt lasting far into the night. Our enemies, repeatedly reinforced, assaulted six times at some points. The enemy captured 1,500 metres of ground in the neighbourhood of Draihaak, Mangelaere, Veldhoek and Poelcapelle. We firmly held the lines from Poelcapelle to southward of Gheluvelt.

SLIGHT BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent, with British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: There was heavy fighting on the new battlefield yesterday afternoon and evening.

Our withdrawal south of the Ypres-Staden railway was due to repeated counter-attacks against our exhausted troops and to concealed machine-gun fire, which at some spots was intense. The enemy threw in his reserves in mass formation again and again, but these were beaten back by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire.

Despite the state of the ground we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe the enemy is moving some of his batteries to the rear.

Prisoners state there is much disorganisation in the German rear.

It is again raining heavily. However, we have the consolation that, while we are nearly everywhere on the highest ground on the ridge, the enemy is mostly down in the swampy country.

FIGHTING IN MUD.

From accounts by various correspondents it is evident that yesterday's attack was really a great readjustment of the battle-front. There were two advances, simultaneously accomplished with a fragment of a stationary line between. The larger operation was on the left with the village of Praelcapelle as the centre, while on the right a somewhat erratic line was straightened. The objective at the deepest point did not exceed an advance of 2,000 yards. Generally speaking, it was 1,200 to 1,500 yards. Everything aimed at was secured, under conditions of extraordinary difficulty. Discouragement seemed to make no difference, and the blow was struck as surely as previous blows, though some troops marched twelve hours before going into battle. Then they fought like lions. A remarkable feature was the admirable contact maintained throughout by the British and French troops. The latter had an extraordinarily difficult task, operating practically in a continuous rain. The Germans at many points reverted to the use of their machine-guns in trees, evidently mistaking their "pill-boxes," but the British machine-guns multiplied as those of the enemy were silenced, and the British supporting guns of all calibres moved steadily forward, maintaining an unintermitted fire. The mud of the battlefield is everywhere studded with German bodies, the victims of the British. Never before have the British troops encountered so many enemy dead, telling the story of the headlong fight.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN ARTILLERY PECULIARLY ACTIVE.

PARIS, October 10th.

A communiqué states: In Belgium we are extending our advance east of Draihaak.

We captured Papegoet Farm and forty prisoners.

German artillery is peculiarly active in the region of Laffaux and north of the Aisne.

ENEMY SYSTEM A FAILURE.

LONDON, October 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent with French Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says: Two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders. The first is that the enemy system of reinforcement has proved a failure, and the second is that the substitution of prepared lines of shell-craters for battered trench lines is almost valueless, because after heavy shelling the craters are little good as shelters.

Prisoners admit that the Higher Command realise that during heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them. Officers meanwhile are in "Pill-Boxes" or similar shelters, where they are unable to exercise effective control or even know what the men in the craters are doing, hence at the moment of attack the men are either not at their posts or in a frame of mind which makes surrender a wiser course than fighting.

ALLIES' IMMEDIATE PLANS.

LONDON, October 10th.

The tactical developments in the Flanders fighting are most interesting. The struggle shifted yesterday from the south to the north in a movement apparently directed to envelope Houthulst Forest and thus remove the menace to the northern face of the salient which Sir Douglas Haig is pushing out towards Roulers.

It was the threat from Houthulst to Sir Douglas Haig's left flank in October, 1914, that caused Sir Douglas Haig then to retreat to the line Langemarck-Zonnebeke.

The tables are now turned, and the Germans recognise the momentousness of the issues.

The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* says, "If the British break through the whole Western Front would give way and the French attacks on the Verdun Front might have incalculable consequences."

Experts in London point out that a break-through is not necessarily a part of the Allies' immediate plans, as the fruit of fuller results will accrue from a continuance of their present policy of a swift succession of blows on the same front, each driving the salient wider and deeper into the German lines.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 10th.

An Italian official report states: We repulsed repeated enemy attacks on Monday in an attempt to gain ground at Castagnavizza on the Carso front. Furious fighting ensued, but all our positions were maintained.

We drove back with heavy losses enemy attacks last night between Vipacco and Castagnavizza.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALKANS FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 10th.

A wireless German official report states: The Bulgarians repulsed the English south-westward of Lake Doiran.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 10th.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,519 and the sailings 2,632. Fourteen vessels over 1,000 tons and two under were sunk. Five were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing-boats were sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

CANADA AND THE FLOOD QUESTION.

MONTREAL, October 10th.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club, said that unless the flood question was taken up in Canada with a vigour equal to Great Britain's the rations of the soldiers at the front must be cut down.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT VISITS FRANCE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, October 10th.

The President of Portugal has gone to France.

THE ILL-FATED "SEADLER."

SYDNEY, October 10th.

The German raider *Seadler* left Germany disguised as a Norwegian timber-ship.

The crew claim that they sank 28,000,000 worth of shipping.

The *Seadler* was clearing Mopela Island when a tidal wave buried her in the sand.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE KORNILOFF AFFAIR.

PETROGRAD, October 10th.

The formation of the new Cabinet has entailed the dissolution of the Council of five created to deal with the Korniloff trouble.

CONFERENCE WITH ALLIED ATTACHES.

MM. Kerensky, Verkhovsky, Vorobeyevsky and Terestchenko have gone to Headquarters to confer with the Allied Attaches.

SPECIAL MISSION TO PARIS.

A Special Mission is going to Paris to attend the Inter-Allied Conference.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, October 10th.

A four days' conference of the Socialist party was concluded by overwhelmingly adopting a motion in favour of assisting in the conduct of the war and voting the Government's war credits.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

LONDON, October 10th.

The death of the Sultan of Egypt is announced in the London papers. Prince Ahmed Fuad will succeed.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR AIM.

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, declared that Germany is striving to attain a peace permitting her the widest economic and cultural development. "So long as our enemies demand that we yield up a single piece of German soil or attempt to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people, we shall refuse peace."

THE FATHERLAND PROPAGANDA.

Dr. Michaelis' speech was in reply to an interpolation by the Independent Socialist, Herr Dittmann, who complained of the Pan-German propaganda in the Army.

Dr. Michaelis denied that the propaganda was Pan-German, and proceeded to indicate that the propaganda was to explain to the soldiers what they are fighting for. He declared that those who know the conditions at the front agree that the propaganda is urgently necessary, both morally and mentally.

Dr. Michaelis then broadly stated the peace which Germany is fighting for, namely, free development on the continent and overseas. She must strive to prevent an economic offensive against her. She must have markets abroad, hence her ships must be allowed freely to enter the world's ports. If her enemies refused such a peace German cannon and submarines must continue to do their work.

GERMANY AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Baron von Kuehlmann declared that there is only one answer to the question, "Can Germany in any form make concessions regarding Alsace-Lorraine?" The answer is, No, never so long as a single German can hold a gun. "The integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of negotiation or concession."

Baron von Kuehlmann's declaration followed Dr. Michaelis' speech.

He said: "The war is continuing merely for Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain having pledged France that she will fight for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine so long as France desired."

He referred to the French claim that there must be disarmament, and said the latter word was harshly used to cover up what in reality would be a forceful conquest. "If there were to be disarmament, which year of the world's history was to be taken as a basis for the *status quo*?"

He reminded France that she had not always possessed Toul and Verdun.

Baron von Kuehlmann concluded by asserting that as far as he could read the world situation the only impediment towards peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. Other questions could be settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed.

He was strongly of opinion that public speeches did not help towards peace, because these had to be simple and could not contain all the aspects of intricate questions.

The latter portion of Baron von Kuehlmann's speech was a plea by implication for immediate peace negotiation, but conditional that there be no disarmament of Alsace-Lorraine.

GERMAN NAVY MINISTER'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

COPENHAGEN, October 10th.

A sensational statement has been made by Admiral von Capelle in the Reichstag disclosing a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas in the German Navy.

Admiral von Capelle asserted that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag, in the course of a conference actually held in the Reichstag building, approved of a scheme whereby representatives should be selected to go on board all ships and persuade the men to disobey orders, paralyse the fleet and force the conclusion of peace.

I am unable to give a statement of subsequent events in the Navy. A few persons who forgot their honour and duty have suffered the deserved penalty."

Admiral von Capelle's disclosures have created the greatest excitement in the Reichstag.

Reports of the debate are disconnected. Naturally they have been heavily censored, but they are sufficient to show that the affair is very serious.

Admiral von Capelle specifically named three Independent Socialists, Dietman, Haege and Voght, as having had a conference with sailors and marines in the Reichstag building and with having supported revolutionary proposals put to them.

THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY.

AMSTERDAM, October 10th.

According to information which has reached here, the mutiny Admiral von Capelle referred to in a veiled manner in the Reichstag arose among the crews of four German battleships, one of which was the dreadnought *Westfalen*. The mutinous sailors threw the captain of the *Westfalen* into the sea. His body was not recovered for eight days. The sailors then left their ships, and went ashore. Marines were ordered to attack them, but refused.

The Oldenburg Regiment was called out and surrounded the mutineers, who surrendered.

In addition to the mutinous crews of the four battleships, the crew of the *Nürnberg*, while at sea, revolted and seized the officers.

The ship proceeded in the direction of Norway for the purpose of getting interned. En route, the *Nürnberg* encountered a torpedo-boat flotilla, which signalled to her, but the *Nürnberg* did not reply.

LATEST CABLES.

The Commander of the flotilla grew suspicious and sent a wireless message to Wilhelmshaven that the *Nürnberg* had not responded to his signals. He was then instructed to stop or sink the *Nürnberg*, the crew of which were being themselves surrounded and they surrendered, and the *Nürnberg* was brought back to Wilhelmshaven.

After the suppression of the mutiny the Kaiser, accompanied by Dr. Michaelis, ordered one out of every seven mutineers to be shot.

Dr. Michaelis objected on the ground that he was unable to assume such responsibility before the Reichstag. Eventually only three were shot, and the others were heavily sentenced.

One of the reasons for the mutiny is said to be bad and inadequate food.

MOST ASTOUNDING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Reuter's Agency has interviewed a high Naval authority, who said that the German Naval Mutiny was one of the most astounding incidents of the war. It threw a new light upon the German peace kites, which are manifestly due to the falling morale and internal troubles among the German people.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

TO PROTECT THE PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

The Food Administration announces that President Wilson within a few days will issue an executive order requiring manufacturers and distributors of some twenty fundamental foods to operate under licence.

These restrictions are designed to prevent unreasonable profits and speculations in hoarding. Meat-packers, cold-storage houses, millers, canners, grain dealers and wholesale dealers doing business over \$100,000 annually will be subject to the regulations of the Food Administration.

The announcement says the Administration's prime purpose is "To protect the patriot against the slacker in business."

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

Mr. Daniels announces that the Navy's construction plans consist of 787 vessels, from super-dreadnoughts to submarine chasers, at a cost estimated to exceed \$1,130,000,000. Some of the vessels are already completed, and the remainder are being rushed.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMATURE PEACE TALK SUBVERSIVE OF NATION'S AIMS.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

President Wilson, addressing the new League of National Unity, said that talk of a premature peace was subversive of the nation's aims. Hostilities could only terminate when Germany was defeated and her autonomy superseded by a democracy.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICAN PATROL-BOAT SHELLS ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, October 10th.

Mr. Daniels announces that an American patrol-boat at night-time fired at an Italian submarine which failed to answer the patrol-boat's signals.

An Italian officer and seaman were killed.

Mr. Daniels has expressed regret at the unfortunate occurrence.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 10th.

Silver is quoted 34d. per ounce. Buyers are holding back and the market is dull.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

The following sums were realised from the sale of flags in Hongkong, on Oct. 5th, on behalf of the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund:—

Collected by:—
Miss Annie da Silva \$ 41.65
Do. Angela da Luz 78.81
Do. Cecilia Franco 124.00
Do. Alice Carvalho 15.30
Do. Lina dos Remedios 27.70
Do. Angela dos Remedios 59.05
Do. Pepita Lawrence 106.75
R. M. Dyer 20.00
J. M. Graham 5.00
Collected by Messrs. Frank Jorge Bruno da Rocha:—
Various \$ 69.30
Mr. A. F. B. Silva 20.20
Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro 10.40
Mr. A. A. Gutierrez 5.00
Mr. F. P. d'Aguiar 5.00
Mr. E. J. Noronha 5.00
Mr. J. M. C. Basto 5.00
Mr. B. Basto 5.00
Mr. J. M. L. S. 5.00
Mr. V. B. de Souza 5.00
Dr. F. M. Braga 5.00
Orozio 5.00
Dr. A. de Carvalho 10.00
Mr. Braz Botelho 10.00
Mr. Pedro Botelho 10.00
Mr. J. H. Botelho 10.00
Mr. F. C. Jenkins 100.00
Mr. Eldon Potter 10.00
Mr. A. Bryson 5.00
Mr. S. E. Green 5.00
Mr. S. E. Hodge 5.00
Mr. W. J. Carroll 5.00
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert 5.00
Mr. J. D. F. Mulder 5.00
Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza 25.00

Total \$1,200.96

HONGKONG'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The following statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on December 31st, 1916, was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday:—

ASSETS.	
Subsidiary Coins	\$ 252,253.68
Advances	124,455.73
Imprest	240.45
House Service Account	6,556.21
Crown Agents' Deposit Account	1,202,152.15
Unallocated Stores (P.W.D.)	290,032.26
Unallocated Stores (Railway)	145,999.00
Coal Account	93,258.00
Balance, Bank	\$56,688.21
Total	\$2,001,908.02

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not Available	\$ 674,577.47
Postal Agencies	25,750.62
Overdraft, Crown Agents' Current Account	\$30.33
Total Liabilities	\$ 700,358.42
Balance	2,300,756.20
Total	\$2,001,908.02

A COMPARISON.

The assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1916, and those estimated for 31st December, 1917, were as follows:—

1916.		1917.	
Revenue	\$13,533,386.56	Revenue	\$14,257,330.00
Expenditure	11,079,914.52	Expenditure	13,690,170.00
Surplus	\$ 2,453,472.04	Surplus	\$ 567,160.00
Debit Balance (1916)	432,686.54	Balance of assets (1916)	\$ 2,300,756.20
Balance of assets (1916)	\$ 2,300,756.20	Balance of assets (1917)	\$ 2,667,915.20

LOAN ACCOUNT.

1916. 1917.

War Loan Stock Issue of 1916 at 6% Interest to be paid off on the 31st December, 1928 \$2,250,000 \$2,000,000

Unsubscribed Stock Issues of 1923 and 1926 at 3% Interest to be paid off on the 15th April, 1913 \$1,455,732.16 \$1,455,732.16

CR. 1916. 1917.

War Loan Stock Issue of 1916 at 6% Sinking Fund \$200,000

Unsubscribed Stock Issues of 1923 and 1926 at 3% Sinking Fund \$235,784.39 \$235,784.39

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

Total estimate for 1917 \$12,425,018
Total estimate for 1918 12,140,475

Total decrease \$ 284,543

Increases.

Personal Emoluments: Stipulated Increments \$ 51,133
Increase of Salaries 16,110
New Posts 61,686
Allowances 16,389
Other Charges 266,535
Special Expenditure 24,446
Miscellaneous Services 45,919
Military Contribution 19,632
Public Works Recurrent 31,760
Public Works Extraordinary 140,400
Pensions 16,124
Charitable Services 72

Total Increase \$650,214

Decreases.

48
Lastly, a fear has been expressed that the penal provisions in the bill will put the licensee in jeopardy through no fault of his, but it is right that I should point out that since this objection was made the Clause in the bill as published in *Gazette* to which exception was taken has been omitted. Unless there is a deliberate attempt to evade the law no possible danger can arise, as the onus of proving that the purchaser of liquor is a bona fide purchaser of the goods is upon the licensee. If the goods are stolen, the goods are given to the licensee, and the licensee is given to the hotel; will be on such purchaser. Cash always is demanded where the bar attendant is in any doubt, and the purchaser

seems to me, if the Government really think intemperance is undermining the constitution of the colony, the straightforward way of tackling the problem would be by partial or total prohibition of the import of alcoholic liquors. Government revenues would suffer, but on the other side those of the public who suffer a little stimulant in one or somewhat erec-
tise, the practice which in-
pays more than any other was responsible for some of our young men taking wrong turning was the system in vogue with the various firms of allowing their employees to run up accounts with the compradores. This has been stopped and excellent results. I can hardly credit the hotels taking the place of those compradores, and if they do, that is the affair and they will suffer for it. During your régime, Sir, I maintain that I have done the maximum that the Governor could do in the interests of sobriety. You have pushed on improvement of the land, you have taken an interest in and greatly facilitated the making of our golf course at Funtun, in fact you have done everything to widen the scope of healthy outdoor exercise to go away with that cooped-up feeling which in the past must have been a great incentive to intemperance. Don't believe it now, Sir, with this poor impotent Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY--They spoke to me in exactly the same way as the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK--I mean, Sir, with regard to the Hong Kong, Sir, will read their letter, or rather the letter which was written on behalf by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deane & Harston, their solicitors, on the 27th last month, with reference to this. I think it is necessary to read the letter because, with all due deference, I think the Colonial Secretary has given us rather a travesty of their views. (Mr. Pollock then read the letter.)

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK--There, Sir, 50 years' experience they say, the system has worked well. They do not seem to be oppressed with a bagful of chits or anything of that sort. I think Clause 10 of the letter quite sufficient to answer the contention put forward by the Colonial Secretary that apparently some of those people are very much afraid that their takings will be diminished. That letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary. It was a letter, Sir, fairly and very properly and courteously expressed, and one would have thought that it would have met with an equally courteous reply. The letter was sent the 22nd of September and the reply

could not have injured his health in
 way he did. He absolutely broke do
 His friends had to pay his chits, and
 paternal Government had to ship him
 of the Colony. Why should we be ca
 upon to pay a man's passage out of
 Colony, because he drinks himself
 delirium tremens and at the bars of
 few hotels there are here! It is no
 first case we have had, but it is the
 recent, and it was a case which attr
 our attention to a class of the law
 we had the case of this beggar of
 I do not mind letting you know wh
 got them. They came from the N
 Point Hotel, and the \$3,000 of debts
 incurred within a period of six mon
 The Captain Superintendent of P
 has informed me since this debate b
 that the King Edward Hotel, about
 years ago, showed him had chit for
 sum of \$2,400 incurred during the
 of one ship in this port by the men
 of the crew. The Liquor Ordinance
 down that no person shall take or re
 in payment of any intoxicating liquo
 consumption on or at any licensed
 mises any article except money. Th
 the same provisions are made in the
 of the good found here. This pe
 cious chit system, and although the
 system is not against the letter of the
 (Continued at foot of next column)

The defendant was discharged.

CIVIL SERVICE E. R. G. A.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed. Owing to lack of space the report of Council meeting has had to be curtailed.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD OF
THERAPY No. 1
PUPERS DISCHARGES, NATURAL BLOOD, WITHOUT DRUGS
THERAPY No. 2
PUPERS BLOOD, PROTEIN, AND LIPIDS, BEEN KNOWN
THERAPY No. 3
ACUTE CHRONIC WHEAT FEVER, DEAFNESS, LOSS VOICE,
BLOOD BY LEADING CHEMISTS, MEDICAL EXPERTS,
AND FINEST AND MOST ADVANCED FOR
FREE BOOK TO DR. L. J. CLARK M.D., CO.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, HONOLULU, HAWAII
THE NEW DRUGS (LIPIDS) FORM OF
THERAPY
EAST TO 12
BAYE AND
LIP PROTEIN
AND BLOOD

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Large cargo on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

17 to 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

STEAMER	NAME	DATE	TIME
NEWCHWANG	"SINGAN"	On 12th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th Oct.	4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th Oct.	11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANFUNG"	On 16th Oct.	Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 36

Agents

4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	18th Oct., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY	19th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.

General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Services	is temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	TOKIWA MARU	(SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.
	Capt. Uguu	15.150

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE	SAKI MARU	(SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Yoshikawa	12.500

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	(MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Komatsubara	12.500
	KATORI MARU	(SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Koa	21.000
	KASHIMA MARU	(WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
	Capt. Tanaka	2.1000

KOBE	YOKOHAMA MARU	(SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon.
	Capt. Tanaka	12.500

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—
"Telephone Nos. 102 and 103."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(K. MOBI, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan, and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon.
"TOSHIYU MARU"	MONDAY, 15th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	FRIDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAJU MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

IT TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

